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VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.



Ex S.S. "ADEN"

We have Received our First Shipment of VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

The SEEDS will be OPENED OUT as soon as the weather sets fine, and in the meantime orders will be booked for execution in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

## SEED LISTS

HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in London. They are packed under our own Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in fine weather only and the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

## CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally. It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each...\$1.75  
25 lbs. ...\$4.50  
Directions for Use are given on the Label.

## RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"

LAWN MOWERS,  
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.  
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894.

## THE ETHICS OF SUICIDE.

A PRIVATE of the Lincolnshire Regiment named THOMAS BURKE was brought before the Magistrate at Singapore the other day for having attempted to commit suicide in the Criminal Prison in that colony on the 2nd inst. Mr. BURKE would appear to have the suicidal mania very bad—almost as bad as the dipsomaniac's *jin-jams*. On three separate occasions since the Regiment arrived in Singapore he has attempted to take his own life, and unfortunately, in our opinion, without success. Probably he didn't go the right way about the job, and it may also be possible that he didn't want to summarily extinguish himself altogether, but deliberately invited that form of notoriety which is so keenly sought after by a certain class. Anyhow, on the first occasion a court-martial, in a fit of outrage at military morality, sent him to gaol for twelve months; for making a second attempt whilst serving out this sentence, the police magistrate, who exhibited some slight appreciation of the character of the offence, gave him another month; and in judicial recognition of his third effort the evidently semi-insane soldier has just been committed for trial at the Assizes.

Now we really cannot see why Private THOMAS BURKE should not be allowed to efface himself off the face of the earth if he has a mind to, without being subjected to the pains and penalties attached to imprisonment. His life is clearly his own to do with just as he likes, and as it doesn't appear to be a very valuable asset either to himself or to anybody else, it would have been both politic and expedient, as well as a simple

act of justice, to have allowed him to shuffle off his mortal coil in his own fashion for a tour of inspection in the Unknown Beyond. If a man actually intends self-destruction, he will find the means sooner or later in spite of moral influences, military discipline, courts-martial, magistrates, and prisons, and if it is to be, why not soon rather than late? To send a man to prison for attempting to get out of the cares and worries of this wicked world is one of those illogical anomalies with which our Statute Book still bristles.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

LONDON, September 13th.

A stubborn battle has been fought between the Chinese and Japanese forces at Kalchong; the reports of the results are conflicting, but it is believed they were indecisive.

(The town of Kalchong is about 40 miles north-west from Seoul in the province of Whanghai. —Ed. H.K. Telegraph.)

## THE PRESS IN EGYPT.

The Editor of an Italian paper at Cairo has been ordered to quit Egypt owing to having published articles against the British.

## THE GERMANS IN AFRICA.

The tribesmen are besieging Kilwa (on the East Coast) and menacing Lindy. German gunboats have been despatched.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, August 13th.

The advance in silver is ascribed to be partially due to the rumour that China will take a portion of her new loan in silver, and also to an improvement in India exchanges and to the favourable views taken with regard to the Indian Budget.

BOMBAY, August 20th.

A young Italian miner, named Spelgati, recently arrived in India, returned to Bombay from the Wynad a few days ago, unsuccessful in finding work. This appears to have affected his mind, and, at 1 o'clock this morning in this Fort, he ran amok armed with a marline spike. He stabbed a 'victoria' driver in Apollo Street, then a police sepoy on duty near the Cathedral, and afterwards three Hindus sleeping in front of a house, in the Par: Se Bazar Street. He then threw the weapon away. The police were summoned to the locality, and chased, and ultimately captured him. He was remanded by the magistrate to-day. The victims are believed not to be seriously injured.

A Poona telegram says the feeling between Mahomedans and Hindus there has been much strained during the last few days in consequence of the circulation of exciting pamphlets calculated to annoy and insult the Mahomedans. The Hindus are arranging to introduce into some of their religious ceremonies a programme of mimicry of the rites of the Mohamum. The Mahomedans are much agitated and are petitioning the Governor for the institution of repressive measures.

SIMLA, August 21st.

With regard to the question of Exchange Compensation allowance, it is said that the difficulties connected with its distribution are still under discussion, and nothing at all is known as to when the question is likely to be settled.

LONDON, August 21st.

In the House of Lords last evening a debate took place regarding the administration of the lately established British Protectorate of Uganda. Lord Kimberley, in the course of his speech, said that the Government were organizing a monthly transport service for communication between Uganda and the coast, and sending a flotilla of steamers and launches for use in the Victoria Nyanza. Alluding to the services rendered by Col. Cavellie in the pacification of the country, his lordship praised the energy and discretion of that officer and eulogized the discipline and courage of the Sudanese troops under his command. In conclusion, his lordship said that it was the intention of Government, eventually, to appoint a civil administrator to the country.

August 22nd.

With reference to the representations of the Straits Settlements to the reduction of the heavy amount of military contribution paid at present by the Colony, her Majesty's Treasury have fixed the contribution for the next year at eighty thousand pounds. The amount to be contributed afterwards will be subject to alteration by the Treasury.

SHANGHAI, August 22nd.

Despatches received here from Reuters's correspondent in Korea show that a great victory has been gained by the Chinese forces there. On Friday last the Chinese troops defeated the Japanese troops in a battle fought at Pingyang and afterwards drove the Japanese from their entrenched positions with great slaughter. The Japanese hurriedly retreated to Chungcho where they entrenched themselves during the night. Next morning the victorious Chinese forces advanced upon Chungcho and after severe fighting ejected the Japanese from their positions with heavy loss. The Chinese loss has not yet been reported. In consequence of the disaster to the Japanese arms at Pingyang and Chungcho, some thousand Japanese left Seoul in the direction of Pingyang. Another battle is imminent. Japanese troops are re-embarking at Fusan and their destination is supposed to be Seoul. The capital of Korea is now entirely denuded of Japanese troops. It is reported that the Reverend Mr. Wylie, a Scotch missionary, died of injuries inflicted by some Chinese soldiers at Newchwang on the march to Korea.

BOMBAY, August 22nd.

A Home telegram says the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have called for tenders for debenture stock to the amount of £300,000 to be issued at par rate, at interest 3½ per cent. The amount has been subscribed more than three times over within five days of notice, and the stock is quoted at a premium in the London market before allotment. It is understood the money is to be used in the construction of large and powerful vessels for the Company's mail lines, which will enable them to get rid of some of their older steamers.

ALLAHABAD, August 23rd.

While the Gohna lake is quickly filling in the basin, in another part of the Himalayas it seems a large lake has disappeared without causing damage or attracting notice. This is the Pander lake in Yasin, a piece of water four and half miles long and at one end nearly a mile broad. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* passed it on the 13th July, and on returning on the 31st he found it vanished. A landslide which blocked the outlet of the lake was the cause. By extraordinary good fortune, the only damage done by the ensuing flood was the wrecking of a few country bridges.

LONDON, August 23rd.

In the House of Commons yesterday evening, Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question, said the expedition for defining the limits of the Easter State to be created on the upper waters of the Mekong will start in October next.

In a cricket match Surrey beat Kent by an innings and 136 runs. Lancashire defeated Middlesex by nine wickets.

The Times in a leading article reverting to the subject of the agreement lately concluded between France and the Congo Independent State strongly urges the necessity of effective occupation of the Upper Nile by England.

The Times correcting the former notice announces that it was General Frederick Chenevix Trench who had died at Brasema under suspicious circumstances.

August 24th.

In the House of Commons yesterday evening, replying to a series of questions regarding the right of search and seizure of British vessels exercised by belligerents, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said it was impossible to determine the rules applicable thereto beforehand; the shippers, he declared, must at the time of war on their own responsibility.

SHANGHAI, August 25th.

Further particulars have been received of the fighting between the Chinese and Japanese on the 17th and 18th and the defeat of the latter at Pingyang. It is stated that 6,000 Japanese troops had last landed up the Tating river and were marching inland when they were met by the Chinese cavalry which charged right through the division cutting it in two parts; meanwhile the Chinese artillery posted in a favourable position on a neighbouring eminence kept up a hot fire creating great havoc amongst the Japanese troops, who eventually fled until they gained the protection of the gun of their ships. The Japanese are reported to have lost over thirteen hundred men and thousands of arms and cartridges. The Chinese army held the pass to the southward of the Chungchow. The Generals of the Chinese Army have decided to commence the attack on the position about the 22nd.

SIMLA, August 25th.

Legislation is to be commenced almost immediately in connection with leprosy, and it is proposed a Bill, which will be known as the Leprosy Isolation Bill, will be shortly drafted for introduction during the Calcutta session of the Legislative Council of India.

August 26th.

The Chinese authorities have increased the *Likin* dues on yarn by five per cent; the probable *Likin* duty on silk will also be raised four dollars per bale.

LONDON, August 26th.

Surrey has beaten Sussex by an innings and fifteen runs, and this gains the first place in the series of county cricket matches played this season.

Parliament was prorogued to-day. The speech from the throne, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, states that relations with Foreign Powers are friendly and peace is undisturbed throughout the empire. Her Majesty regrets that the variety of African questions between Great Britain and France are still unsettled, but friendly negotiations are being conducted for arranging these difficulties. Siam, where the interests of British trade are of great importance, is engaging the closest attention of the Government. The trusts that the final settlement of the questions arising over the Franco-Siamese treaty will not be much longer delayed; meanwhile Commissioners have been appointed to delimitate a neutral region in the vicinity of the Mekong. Her Majesty regrets the war in the East, which the Ministers tried to prevent in concert with those of Russia and other European Powers. The speech announces the conclusion of a treaty with Japan regarding commercial relations between the two countries. In conclusion the speech enumerates the various measures passed during the session, the Finance Bill being particularly noticed.

August 27th.

Official returns, issued in connection with the annual grain market at Vienna, have estimated the output of the American wheat crop this season at nearly four hundred million bushels. The London Press generally publishes articles on the mass meeting held yesterday at Hyde Park in favour of the abolition of the House of Lords. In all circles the demonstration is being widely discussed, and the general consensus of opinion is that, despite the enormous crowds in the Park, the demonstration was a complete failure, neither the whole seventy thousand people estimated as present being merely attracted by curiosity; the number of persons actually taking part in the proceedings not exceeding six thousand at the very outside.

August 28th.

The prospects of an early termination of the war between the two Eastern Powers is considered more remote. The animosity between the Japanese and Chinese is increasing. The greatest excitement prevails amongst the Japanese, who are demanding that a march be made on Peking.

NEW YORK, August 27th.

The new American Tariff Bill becomes law at midnight.

SHANGHAI, August 27th.

The Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, on behalf of the Tanshi-Yamen, has expressed regret to Mr. O'Connor, British Minister at Peking, for the murder of the Scottish missionary, Wylie, by Chinese soldiers at Newchwang. An imperial edict has been issued ordering the decapitation of the murderers and offering a liberal compensation to the relatives of the deceased.

ALLAHABAD, August 27th.

A telegram says the Gohna Lake burst very early this morning. The flood travelled at an average rate of 20 miles per hour all down the valley, rising in places to a height of 20 feet. The flood reached here at 8 a.m. and attained a maximum height of 30 feet by 11 a.m., after which time it began falling rapidly. Two suspension bridges have been completely swept away, leaving, however, the towers to mark the spot where they stood. Enormous quantities of timber and uprooted trees were observed passing down the river; they present a magnificent view resembling that of the angry ocean in its fury. The greatest credit is due to the civil authorities of Dehra Dun district for the admirable and timely precautions taken to prevent loss of life and property; there has not been a single casualty here. The telegraph line specially put up for the purpose was in great demand and was of the greatest use throughout the day from a very early hour, and worked in a most creditable manner.

August 28th.

A telegram from Simla, dated 27th August, says the flood at Hardwar fell three feet in one hour, so all danger there is over.

PARIS, August 28th.

It is reported that two companies of French soldiers in Tinaboco were surprised by hostile forces and entirely surrounded. After three days desperate fighting the whole detachment was cut to pieces.

August 29th.

The French is announced of the Earl of Albemarle.

The steamer *Victoria*, engaged by the Govern-

ment as a transport, opens the troping season, leaving the Solent on the 14th.

SIMLA, August 28th.

It has been decided that for the present no steps will be taken in connection with the reconstruction of the places damaged by the Gohna Lake, and nothing can be proposed, as the sides of the hills round the Lake must be sodden and more slips are likely to occur. Nothing can be done until the whole place settles down into its normal condition.

August 30th.

A discovery having been made that some Pathans were purchasing slave girls, steps were taken which resulted in the arrest of two prominent Pathans while another absconded. The greatest excitement prevails here.

LONDON, August 28th.

In connection with the recent success of the Italians at Kassala and suggestions that the British Government should co-operate in the pacification of the Sudan, Reuters's agency learns that there is no question of any expedition being undertaken against Khartoum at present.

August 29th.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Shanghai stating that the Chinese troops, with the assistance of five thousand British soldiers, have driven back the Japanese Army with heavy loss to Kailang, forty miles northward of Seoul. The Chinese are continuing to advance.

August 30th.

The garrison at Cyprus has been ordered to Malta to fill up a vacancy caused by a depletion of the garrison for service in Egypt. Telegrams from Larnaka state that the withdrawal caused panic amongst the Christian population in Cyprus, who fear the step has been taken prior to the restoration of the island to Turkey.

The treacherous massacre of the Dutch troops by forces rebellious to the Rajah of Lombok is confirmed. Later telegrams report that the disaster is even more serious. The Dutch having lost twenty-two officers and about four hundred men; reinforcements have been sent to the island.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating a small Russian fleet on the Canadian Sea will shortly be replaced by a fleet of larger and more powerful vessels.

Active preparations are being made by the Dutch authorities at Java to organize a fresh expedition to punish the Rajah of Lombok; meanwhile gunboats are bombarding Lombok.

Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Hazell have been elected Liberal members for Leicester by a largely reduced majority, replacing Mr. James Pictou and Sir James Whitehead, who resigned owing to ill-health.

NEW YORK, August 30th.

Under the new American tariff, salt from India and Ceylon pays a duty of eight cents per hundred pounds.

The news of the disaster to the Dutch troops at Lombok has created a profound sensation throughout Holland. Signs of general gloom are everywhere apparent; all fêtes have been postponed.

LA HAYE, August 30th.

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## THE DUTCH IN LOMBOK.

The *Straits Times* of the 8th instant publishes the following telegram from an excellent source:—

"The military operations in Lombok have recommenced, and so far have met with success. The Dutch forces have taken Campong Kale and Campong Aroon, the latter being within fifteen hundred yards of the entrenchments of Mataram. The detachment of troops under Captain Lindgren, which was supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy, has emerged safely and has rejoined the main body of the Dutch."

August 31st.

Mr. E. Ortiz, Consul for Spain, courteously forwards the following telegram:—

MANILA, September 14th, 10.22 a.m.

"The two depression announced in yesterday's telegram remain almost stationary at present, without increasing in force."

The Acting Director of the Observatory in his weather forecast to-day states:—On the 13th inst. at 4.30 p.m. a depression existed to the East of Luzon. On the 14th at 11.8 a.m. the barometer was falling. Light north-east winds prevail here.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

COL. E. G. BARROW, of the Hongkong Regiment, left for Brindisi yesterday in the mail steamer *Rohilla*.

CAPTAIN LANG, well known as Admiral in the Chinese Pelang Squadron, has been appointed to H.M.S. *Devastation*.

THE Norwegian steamer *Lyderhorn*, from this port, arrived at Singapore on the 6th, having spoken a British barque, "J.N.P.W.", in lat. 8.30 deg. north and long. 108.45 deg. east, which was to be reported.

WONG Atsat, a house-cook in the employ of Lieut. Stephenson, R.A., was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour at the Police Court this morning for stealing and wearing a gold finger-ring, the property of his employer.

It is said that the new flag-staff at the British legation in Bangkok is to cost \$3,000 for the timber and \$6,000 to erect it, and that it will be the tallest flag-staff in Bangkok. Think of that, *la belle France*, and weep. Britannia rules the waves!

OUR enterprising local contemporary the *Wu Tai Po* has received, by telegram from Shanghai, the thrilling information that "the Chinese Southern fleet has been ordered to mobilize with the Northern squadron." As these two squadrons have been together in the north for some weeks, this alleged order to mobilize is rather puzzling. Perhaps the "special" meant something the translator failed to understand.

"HUS" our Penang contemporary the *Straits Independent* writes:—"We are accustomed to hear that the commercial prosperity of the Colony has been hindered by the fact that, taking the two Settlements as one, it has been a free port, and these statements are supported by comparisons drawn between the volume of our trade and that of Saigon and Batavia, where an opposite fiscal policy has prevailed. It now appears that in order to find the revenue necessary to satisfy the rapacious and unreasonable demands of the Imperial Treasury this hitherto successful policy is to be abandoned, piece-meal, in true, too great an outcry be raised. We have had the Wine and Spirit Dues, but the latest development reaches us in the form of a rumour—may it never assume a more substantial shape—that Tobacco Excise Bill is about to be brought before the Legislative Council. Should such a bill become law, another part of our financial edifice will be raised upon the shifting sand of taxation on luxuries and necessities instead of on the solid foundation of taxation on property and income, whilst the fiscal policy on which we have prospered for many years, this fair to be done away with altogether."

ANOTHER DEATH from cholera is reported to have occurred on board the French gunboat *Vipera* at Bangkok.

"HE who injures another injures himself" is a Basuto proverb which has more meaning in it than most civilised people are able to appreciate.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 2.30 a.m. on Wednesday, and left at 2.30 p.m. the same day for Vancouver, via Yokohama.

MR. ARATHORN SETH, chief clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office and Clerk of Councils, with Mrs. Seth and family, arrived to-day from London by the steamship *Glenfarg*.

THE body of Mr. G. G. Grant, an employe of the Opium Farm at Bangkok who recently mysteriously disappeared, has been found in the river. Deceased, who had only been three months in Siam, having come from Burma, was at one time an officer in the Royal Irish-killin Fusiliers.

A CRICKET MATCH. The World v. Scotland, was played at Batavia on the 25th ult., and resulted in a crushing defeat of The World on the first innings by 145 runs and five wickets.

The World went in first but were completely got for 51, losing, with 28, not out, alone being able to play the bowler of McClure and Burt. Scotland totalled 186 for five wickets, McClure (78, not out) and Burt (48) being highest scores.

HERE is what the *Straits Times*, our friend of the bogus circulation, describes as "a Romanised Malay translation" of a couple of Reuters's telegrams—referring to a Russian Squadron sailing to Korea with all speed and to the handing over of two Japanese spies by the United States Consul at Shanghai to the Chinese authorities:—

"Int hari punya Reuters telegram ada bilang Russia punya kapal perang dua legi kapal perang besi besar mau pergi Korea dras, ini chuma mau pergi jawa supaya orang Russia punya menelaq jangan rosak."

Consul American di negeri Shanghai suda dapat tangkap dua orang jawa, sabaq ini orang jawa punya sudaq mau datang prekas apa China ada bikin pasal perang. Ini dua orang sakarang ada di tangan orang China."

A MEETING of the Legislative Council will be held on Monday, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. The business will be:—Mr. E. R. Bell's Question; the Acting Colonial Secretary's Motion, and Mr. C. P. Chatterjee's Motion. The Order of the day will be:—(1) First reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to make provision with regard to certain houses in the City of Victoria closed during the prevalence of the bubonic plague and to make further and better provision for the health of the Colony." (2) Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of two hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents to defray the charges of the 'Soy'." (3) Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the summary resumption of certain Crown Lands situate in the Tai-ping-shan district of the City of Victoria, and for other purposes."

IN dealing with a paragraph in Dr. Hoag's annual report on the Singapore General Hospital, from which it is inferred that the use of opium in the hospital is to be abandoned because it is so much more expensive than the other drugs, the *Free Press* says:—"In submission to that retrenchment enforced on the Colony to make up for the Treasury military raid, the shrinkage of revenue, and probable demands for exchange compensation, the sick and dying are to be deprived of what in serious cases is often the sole nutriment they can take, and to get instead the always dubious and sometimes dangerous food that goes by the courtesy title of 'Killing contractor's milk.' If there is any manner and at the same time more cruel and criminal way to exercise retrenchment than this case of a Government of a colony ordering the disease of pure milk at a hospital we should much like to know what that can be. The only possible palliation of the act that we can imagine would be that this was done to manufacture evidence for future exhibition as an instance of the desperate device of the miserable Crown Colony is compelled to have recourse to in order to satisfy the horse leeches at the British Treasury. But the helpless 'hunger' of the local Government forbids us from conceiving that they could be guilty of so much ingenuity as to hit on that idea or courage to make such a use of it." "Helpless 'hunger' of the local Government" is decidedly good and does credit to our plain-spoken contemporary's originality.

REFERRING to the relative speed of the once famous China tea clipper ships a correspondent who signs himself "Royal Naval Reserve" sends the following to the *Shanghai Mercury* in reply to a letter which we reproduced from that paper a few days ago:—"I noticed a letter in your issue of the 21st inst. signed 'XX' in reference to the very able and highly intelligent article which appeared recently in the *North-China Daily* entitled *Naval Retrospects*. 'XX,' I observe, disagrees with the writer of that article as to the *Sir Lancelot* and *Thermophylla* being the fastest ships that ever sailed. He says the *Cutty Sark* was faster than either of them. Now this cannot be. The *Cutty Sark*, I know, was a swift sailer and made one or two phenomenal daily runs, but the *Sir Lancelot* and *Thermophylla* were uniformly fast ships, the former vessel, in the words used by the writer of *Naval Retrospects*, 'virtually outstripping the wind,' and their daily runs were surprisingly equal. I have copies of several logs of the three ships in question, and judging from these, I must say that *Naval Retrospects* is most correct, and that the *Cutty Sark*, on the whole, was a slower ship than either of the other two. I have often been on board of the *Cutty Sark* and admired her; but I specially noticed that her lines were neither so fine nor so yachty as those on which the *Sir Lancelot* and *Thermophylla* were built. The *Sir Lancelot* is now owned by an Indian firm, and she is baroque-rigged, like the majority of the surviving China tea-clippers. I saw her in the Hooghly about eighteen months ago, and went on board of her, when her Captain told me that she was nearly as fast as ever, and that the loss of 8 or 10 feet out of the masts, to make her stiffer, made little difference. As to the four-masted *Blatant Hill* being placed in the same speed category as the China clippers, or even the Australian ships, the idea is absurd, as she is too narrow, and too shallow to be able to carry much sail in weather in which the tea-clippers would be humming along under top-gallant sails. A few other ships, however, though they are neither tea-clippers nor Australian packets, have proved themselves to be nearly as fast as the *Sir Lancelot* and *Thermophylla*, and they are the *Sir J. P. Corry's* *Bellona* owned and built ships *Star of Greece* ( lately lost near Adelaide), *Star of France*, *Star of Italy*, etc., and the *Barbich of Sheppards* (London line); several of Brodiebank's ships, and many of those belonging to Devitt and Moore. The *Barbich*, commanded by Captain Parnes, was in Shanghai about eighteen months ago, and is one of the fastest ships afloat."

THE destination of the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment when it leaves Singapore next February will be Portsmouth.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 6 a.m. to-day, and left again at 3 p.m. for this port, via Shanghai.

THE Penang correspondent of the *Straits Times* wires on the 4th inst. that Si Rahman and the rebels were surrounded in Kelantan by the Siamese and their capture was considered a certainty.

A SHANGHAI correspondent writing under date the 10th instant says a comet visible in the north-east. *Receipt*: Let the Hongkong Observatory star-gazers note and report in due course.

WE note that the Singapore Government is still keeping up the quarantine force on vessels arriving from Hongkong, although this port has been officially declared and practically is free from plague.

THE long-looked-for report of the Retrenchment Committee will become public property on Monday; the day on which it will, we believe, be included among the papers to be tabled at a meeting of the Legislative Council.



The ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's office, Praya Central, at noon to-morrow.

The latest addition to the "Glen" line, the *Glenfearg*, Capt. F. S. By, arrived from London, via ports of call, this forenoon, having left Singapore on the 8th inst. The *Glenfearg* is a steel screw-steamer of 3,640 tons, 360 ft. long, 44 ft. broad, 27 ft. deep, and carries 4,600 tons. She was built by the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Co. of Glasgow and ran a satisfactory trial trip on the Clyde on June 21st. Her engines are triple expansion, cylinders 29" and 47", 75" in diameter, and with stroke of 48", driving her at a speed of over twelve and a half knots. This powerful steamer will be a valuable acquisition to the popular "Glen" line.

In the Supreme Court, Singapore, on the 4th inst., Chief Justice Fox gave his decision in the application made on behalf of Capt. Nicol, of the steamship *Nanyang*, which was to the effect that the "finding" of a Marine Court of Inquiry which censured him and suspended his master's certificate for four months on account of the stranding of the *Nanyang* off the coast of Serutu Island, Carimata Strait, on the 5th August, was invalid and should be set aside and the proceedings removed to the Supreme Court, on the ground that the Marine Court had brought no charge against him. After a lengthy and elaborate judgment the Chief Justice refused the application.

The publication of "John Chiraman's" complaint about the unsatisfactory state of certain streets in the colony would serve no useful end at present, as the subject has lately been dealt with, and doubtless the Public Works Department is trying to do its best. The *Hongkong Telegraph* has no intention of inserting it, as the official reports sent to the Government and published in this paper were not only satisfactory, but one of them in fact being a very accurate. However, we shall personally take an extensive tour round the town at an early date, and then report progress. The next time our correspondent writes to us, his letter will have a better chance of being printed if he avoids abusive personalities.

DESPITE the war in the North, the high price of food-stuffs resulting therefrom and the losses consequent upon the ravages of the bubonic plague, the display in China to-day, on the occasion of the great mid-autumn festival, or Feast of Lanterns as foreigners call it, was more gorgeous than we have known it for a number of years. On every side brilliant banners, the famous lanterns (that is going to waver on the battlements of Tokyo by and by), and those of Chinese lanterns and huge pots of varnished flowers met the eye of the spectator, while hundreds of well-to-do merchants and shopkeepers were to be seen passing hither and thither in their holiday attire, all apparently in the best of humour and capital spirits because "allo had stick dehllo have go, and large Josses talkee can poppah fog dem Japanese man." Hiyah!

#### THE VANISHING ACT.

It is now so long since the famous "Vanishing Act" has been practised by the youth and beauty of the Colony that we had almost arrived at the conclusion that the fiasco which attended the absconding Treasury defaulter Alvin's midnight flight had proved a warning to enterprising residents of his illustrious ilk. Not so, however. To-day the duty devolves upon us to furnish our readers with a few particulars of the sudden disappearance of yet another Government employee, to wit S. A. Rahman, an Indian clerk employed in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, who has absented himself from duty since Wednesday and is believed to have skipped to North Borneo in the good ship *Memnon*, which sailed hence for Kudat and Sandakan last Wednesday afternoon.

From what we gather, this latest "Vanishing Act" was committed by a Chinese woman by whom he had two children, whom he has left practically destitute in the Colony. Some months ago he "fudged" a Supreme Court summons and for that offence his pay was cut down to \$85 per month. Then he went in for gambling and card playing—presumably with a view to making up the deficit in his salary—and being unlucky soon made the acquaintance of a number of notorious Indian "shylocks" who lent him upwards of \$2,000, or rather got his name attached to promissory notes for that amount, which is, of course, rather a difficult matter. The inevitable result of a man earning \$85 a month getting into the clutches of grasping Lascar money-lenders soon came about, and Rahman had to face the music in the Summary Court, where he was in due course and the which struck him up to his neck in debt. Rahman actually became security for \$400 worth of whisky at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.'s establishment a few days ago, the liquor being delivered to his brother-in-law J. B. Dehonda, a stockbroker in Wanchai. And now Messrs. Watson & Co. are, we believe, trying to find out what has actually become of the absentee, who went on Wednesday to his brother-in-law, or as far as can be ascertained at present, returned from the ship. Of course there is no evidence to show that he went by the *Memnon*, but it is a fact that he has neither been seen nor heard of since noon on Wednesday.

The Acting Registrar's clerk and his brother-in-law, both now absent from the Colony, have let up wards of \$1,000 of debts behind them, but efforts are, we understand, being made to bring the absconders to justice at the earliest possible moment.

#### CANTON NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, September 13th.

One hears of nothing else in these classic regions but the war, or rather the "Punitive Expedition" as the war in the North is termed in high official circles. The reason for this, which, by the way, is hardly begun yet, being termed a punitive expedition is, of course, the prebendable to those of us who are, or at least pretend to be, lovers of China, for it is therein clearly proved that at one time Japan was as much a neutral state of the Celestial Empire as is Korea to-day. Moreover, as compared with her colossal neighbour and its vast resources and wealth, the Empire of Japan is exceedingly insignificant. It is not to be wondered at therefore that the hostilities about to be carried on to the bitter and against Japan in the light of a punitive expedition, pure and simple, the infant has misbehaved and must therefore be chastised. That China has simply to put forth the requisite effort to effect the end in view is a matter beyond reasonable argument in high official circles to-day, and, in my humble opinion, granting the Great Power of the East the right to do this, it is equally reasonable to suppose that the Chinese will be, in a humane spirit, to use a homely expression, that Japan will be held while on foot of her.

the not very far distant future. Talking of the war reminds me of the report of the discussion at a meeting of the Hongkong "Odd Volumes" society that appeared in a recent issue of the *Telegraph*, which was most interesting. It is generally conceded here that the subject was handled in a highly creditable manner and the final conclusions arrived at, that the war was forced upon China and the Japanese were not justified in waging this war, were the only correct views that intelligent and impartial spectators can take of the situation. The *Telegraph's* report of the meeting has been translated by all the native papers and thousands of copies of the wood-cut in the midst of a mass of Chinese hieroglyphics have been extensively sold all over the city and suburbs.

The plague is never mentioned here now-a-days, and for the very good reason that it has died out after claiming fully 200,000 victims. No attempt is being made to kill the bacilli in the surface soil of infected house, so it will probably reappear about next March or April. You had better look out in Hongkong, otherwise you'll be sure to have a repetition of this year's deadly epidemic in the summer of 1895.

Recruiting sergeants are reported to be very busy raising 20,000 men; 10,000 to be sent to Swatow and 10,000 to Formosa.

#### A RIGHTEOUS WAR.

##### JAPAN'S JUSTIFICATION.

There have been many "justifications" of the present war penned by Japanese journalists and the substance of many of their pleas has been given in translation to foreign readers; but very few have attempted to write their arguments directly in English while still publishing in a vernacular periodical. This, however, has just been done by Mr. Kanzo Uchimura, his chosen vehicle for publication being *The Nation's Friend*, a weekly issued from the Kokumin Office. The righteousness of the war is Mr. Uchimura's great justification for it. In this materialistic country, he says, lusts have come to be regarded as the only and just causes for war. But no one will doubt the existence of righteous wars in history; and the Korean war now opened must, he contends, take rank as such. Righteousness is not only a legal sense for legalities can be manufactured, but in a moral sense as well. It is our wish to give Mr. Uchimura's views a clear statement: As a newspaper writer he is well known, and by training and experience he is well qualified to give an expression of opinion. We therefore refrain from comment, and proceed directly to summarise his paper.

Japan's reluctance to enter upon the present conflict must be acknowledged by all intelligent and disinterested observers. Guided by a very unwarlike Cabinet, at a time of marked internal prosperity, war was a thing to be avoided; if "lusts" were our aims, then avoidance of war should be our policy. But China's behaviour during a score of years has been unbearable; the great Sampo saw this insolence, and his desire to chastise him his life and the nation a terrible civil war—"Indeed we killed our own that we might war." Indeed we killed our own that we might war.

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The second section of the paper is a brief review of the preliminaries to the war, and a bare statement that a large force and a prompt occupation of Seoul were necessary because of the proverbial treachery of the Chinese. In the third section Mr. Uchimura resumes his more argumentative style. The important question is, he says, which side provoked and which side sought to avert the war. During two months Japan sought to unite China with her in the work of necessary reform; her pacific proposals were haughtily rejected; China's emissaries tried to foil all her efforts; and all the time warlike preparations by China were pushed on briskly. All else failing, war was decided on; leaving all else aside, we might say the war was a necessity, the situation and conditions of the two nations rendered it unavoidable; precedents in history abundantly establish this. "In the upward progress of the human race Providence hath always willed that the newer (civilisation) be represented by the smaller, evidently, we believe, that Spirit bestrid against Fleck, and Quality against Quantity. And in the conflict between two such nations, after all vicissitudes of fortune, the palm of victory will always upon the newer and smaller. Here in the Far East the same grand lesson is to be taught by bringing the newer and smaller Japan into conflict with the older and larger China. The Korean War is to decide whether Progress shall be the law in the East, as it has long been in the West, or whether Retrogression is to be the law."

Japan shall possess the Orient for ever. Japan's victory shall mean free government, free religion, free education, and free commerce for 600,000,000 souls that live on this side of the globe, while her defeat and China's victory shall mean—that, let our reader judge for himself. America, England, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia ("our good Slavonic neighbour") are appealed to in the name of liberty to wish Japan "God speed." No help is asked, only sympathetic neutrality; "let Japan have this opportunity of showing the World as she has been served by it too long in too many things." She fights for no material benefit but with eternal peace in view, and never was a nation fired with a nobler aim. Such is in brief Mr. Uchimura's "justification"; the paper is a notable one and, however open to criticism, well worth reading.—*Hyogo News*.

#### THE COAL MINES OF JAPAN.

A book has been issued by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha on the subject of the well known Mikko coal mine. This work is a handsome volume containing carefully prepared maps, a number of excellent collieries, exhaustive statistics, and other matter bearing upon the principal coal mine in Japan. Hitherto foreigners have generally supposed Takashima to be the chief source of coal supply in Japan, but that is not

erroneous idea based doubtless on the fact that the bulk of the Japanese coal exported came from Takashima. The truth is that the Mikko mine is much larger, and that, the northern mines of Japan have no other supply of coal likely to last for any considerable time. This statement will probably surprise many of our readers. It has hitherto been generally accepted notion that Japan possesses virtually inexhaustible stores of the mineral. Geological experts have told us as much, and in a British Consular trade report compiled a few years ago it was alleged that the whole of Kinshu was practically a vast coal-field. We ourselves shared this belief until recently, but it now seems clearly established that the supply of coal obtainable from mines now in operation, other than those of Hokkaido, is very limited. A few years, probably from ten to fifteen, will see Takashima exhausted, and the same remark, more or less modified, applies to all the other mines in the south. Mikko excluded. Mikko is said to have a supply for forty or fifty years on the most favourable estimate. The area of deposit, according to careful surveys made by the Government in 1882 and 1883 is 3,758 acres, and the total quantity of the mineral 854 millions of tons. But only two seams are capable of being economically worked. The first averages from 8 to 20 feet in thickness, the mineral in it being remarkably uniform in quality and without any interstratified bands of chert. The second lies from 5 to 10 feet below the first and averages 6 feet in thickness, but the coal, being of inferior quality, is only in limited demand for local consumption. Thus the capacity of the mine may be said to be confined to one seam and with an annual output of some 600,000 tons, it is probable that any appreciable quantity will remain at the end of 40 years. Coal has been extracted at Mikko ever since 1608, but has been the subject of a desultory character for salt works on the shores of the Inland Sea and Shimabara Gulf. In 1873 the newly centralized Government purchased the mine for 40,000 yen and employed it principally as a means for utilizing convict labour until 1876, when the management was transferred to the Mitsui Company. By their enterprise great improvements were speedily effected, the output and the general province being thus so much improved that in 1880 the Government felt justified in offering the property to the Mitsui Company became the purchasers for 455,000 yen. Seven months later the great earthquake of 1890 seriously injured the mine, rendering one of the principal shafts temporarily unworkable. It was on account of this catastrophe that the Mitsui Company petitioned to be exempted from paying a portion of the purchase-money. The nature of the disaster already been explained in these columns, and its justification of the excellent volume now under review, illustrating as it does the enterprise and thoroughness of the great firm, should constitute a fresh title to public consideration. The point of special interest, however, is that of the Empire's coal supply. Hokkaido may contain immense deposits, but it seems to be now clearly established that the quantity of the present offer of excavation will be exhausted in 40 or 50 years at the most. Half a century is as a day in the life-time of a nation. If Japanese mine-owners are wise they will not lose a moment in abandoning the reckless competition that throws upon foreign markets at ruinously low prices this important national asset.—*Yokohama Mail*.

#### NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:

LONDON, August 13th.

A special from Hamburg says that the conference between the German North Atlantic steamship companies and the British steamship companies was abortive. The German steamer rates remain at \$10. A new conference has been proposed.

The *Times* announces the death of James Allan, the head of the Allen steamship line.

NEW YORK, August 13th.

A special despatch from Lima, Peru, says: The rebels have been retired upon Matucana and a serious combat has taken place at Tumbes, in which many were killed on both sides. A French modiste, accused of conspiracy, has been acquitted and liberated.

A world dispatch from Valparaiso says: The Government of Peru, it is reported, is shooting the rebel Ex-President Bolognesi as he goes abroad. President Caceres wants a loan raised.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 13th.

Considerable excitement has been caused by a despatch from London stating it is Great Britain's intention to propose to the powers to intervene in Korea with the view of obtaining the evacuation of that country by Japan. The despatch states that the Russian Government is in favour of the proposal. It is stated that Russia would prefer to allow the war to continue.

TENNY (Wales), August 13th.

During the regatta to-day a small excursion steamer capsized in the Cldy roads. Twenty excursionists on board were rescued by boats from Cldy Island.

MADRID, August 13th.

A cyclone has swept over the province of Madrid and Ciudad Real, over 100 persons are reported killed or wounded.

LONDON, August 13th.

The Evicted Tenants' Bill has been rejected by the House of Lords by a vote of 249 to 30. After Baron Alhousie, Baron Herschel, the Marquis of Clanricarde and others had spoken for and against the bill, Lord Salisbury spoke in opposition to the measure. He denied that the House of Lords was a landlord's house, but he had no doubt that in France when the second chamber was abolished the extinction of the lower chamber followed. He concluded by expressing the hope that the House would do its duty and reject the dangerous measure.

The debate this evening was in striking contrast to the monotonous discussion of Monday, which the speakers displayed animation and which was animated to passion. Even the Duke of Devonshire shook off his usual apathy and spoke with great vigour against the measure. He professed readiness, however, to assist the Government in any reasonable plan of settlement. Lord Alhousie and Lord Herschel gave themselves the fullest rein. The latter especially displayed passion, clenching his fist as he inveigled growl and fiercer and fiercer, until, after a long and not waste breath by shouting: "I will not waste breath any longer." The opposition lost their temper at this, and there were angry cries of "Hear, hear."

A split has occurred among the members of the House committee which is considering the Irish land question, and a minority, representing the views of the landlords, has seceded.

The Emperor William's visit this afternoon to the Empress Eugenie, at Farnborough, after the review at Aldershot, is much commented upon and praised. The Emperor took tea with the ex-Empress.

The House of Commons this evening, by a vote of 112 to 107, adopted a local option amendment to the "Mines" Bill. The amendment, which was proposed by Mr. Morley and many other Liberals, supported the

The *Times* has the full wing from Port Limon, Costa Rica, dated August 12th.

The British warship *Mohawk* has arrived here with Chief Clarence and twelve refugees aboard.

Bluefields has been taken by a Nicaraguan troops, who arrived from Rama and Greytown on transports flying the United States flag. On their approach the United States marines, who had been on duty ashore, returned to their vessels. The resident Americans, being thus abandoned, became very indignant, and many of them removed the national flag from their houses and stamped on it in the streets. They then hoisted the British flag.

On entering the Government house the Nicaraguan authorities hailed and tore to shreds the Mosquito flag. They placed under arrest numerous Americans and Jamaicans suspected of being in sympathy with Chief Clarence.

The captain of the *Mohawk* landed a party of men and went to the prison and rescued every one there who claimed British protection. The *Mohawk* will await orders from home.

Paris, August 12th.

The treaty between France and the Congo State was signed to-day. It provides that the Congo colony's territory shall extend to the Congo and Nile basins. It also modifies the treaty between the Congo State and England, the Congo State renouncing the lease Great Britain granted which led to the recent dispute with England.

WASHINGTON, August 14th.

At the request of the State Department, Secretary Herbert has directed Captain Coffin, of the cruiser *Charleston*, now at the Mare Island Navy Yard, to make preparations for sailing. As soon as the ship is ready for sea she will be sent to the Atlantic station to join the vessels there now for the purpose of protecting the interest of Americans in China and Japan during the war between the two countries.

With the addition of the *Charleston* the United States will have a good naval representative in Eastern waters. The *Baltimore* and the *Monaghan* have been there for some time, and recently the *Concord* and the *Pitt*, forming part of the Beiring Sea patrol fleet, were ordered to join them.

It is asserted there is no significance attached to the addition of the *Charleston* to the ships of the Atlantic station, but that it is simply in conformity with a desire on the part of the Administration to have a strong naval force here during the continuance of the war. The *Charleston* has just undergone a thorough overhauling and should be prepared to sail within a short time.

RIO JANEIRO, August 12th.

A severe storm was reported yesterday at Santos, but it is abating.

MONTVIDEO, August 12th.

There has been a terrible storm on the coast since Sunday. Ships left the harbour for safety. It is feared two are lost.

BRUSSELS, August 14th.

The police to-day arrested forty-seven persons classed as dynamiters.

MADRID, August 14th.

The cyclone which swept over the province of Ciudad Real yesterday was accompanied by a terrific storm of hail. Over 200 persons were injured and several thousand animals were killed. The damage to crops in the province is estimated at \$100,000.

PORT LIMON (Costa Rica), August 14th.

Chief Clarence desires to resign. Seeing no chance of success without the aid of the British and American Governments, he has recalled the commissioners sent to Washington.

QUINCY (Mass.), August 14th.

John Quincy Adams died at Mount Wollaston this morning.

LONDON, August 14th.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Berlin says that fifty persons have been attacked with cholera at Johannesburg and twenty-one have died.

The Managua, Nicaragua, correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows: "Costa Rica has been signed sending Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras into one republic, to be known as the Central American Republic. Costa Rica was also represented at the conference, but that Government has declined to sign the protocol."

An explosion last night at the Newcross Post Office occurred in a small stationer's store, in which the post-office is attached. It was caused by gunpowder and nitro-glycerine wrapped in heavy paper, inserted in the letter-box slot. A portion of the paper was written: "In the evacuation of that country by Japan and the establishment of the international control. It is stated that Russia would prefer to allow the war to continue."

MARGUERITE, daughter of Senator Chirac, was married this afternoon at Paris to Ernest Carnot, son of the late President of the republic. Only the intimate members of the two families were present, the ceremony being private.

PRETORIA (South Africa), August 13th.

The rebels are murdering Boer farmers and burning homes.

One hundred Boers are proceeding to the relief of the occupants of the Government buildings at Agatha, besieged by the rebellious Kaffirs.

MONTREAL, August 13th.

The condition of ex-Premier Meneur of Quebec, who has been reported dying, is much improved.

DUBLIN, August 13th.

The *Freeman's Journal*, commenting on the Evicted Tenants' Bill rejected by the House of Lords last night, writes Ireland to resent this "intolerable insult." "Peace cannot be longer preached to evicted tenants," the article continues. "Now is the time for the people to make their power felt in strong, united action. Justice and mercy fail to move the landlords. Their vulnerable place is fear."

A passenger on board a steamship which recently arrived here from Marseilles died to-day of cholera.

#### To-day's Advertisements.

##### THE PHARMACY.

Under New and Experienced Management.

LACTOMALTYNE.—A superior and reliable combination for INDIGESTION and CONSUMPTION.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA.—Excels as a cleaning agent and makes a refreshing addition to the bath.

INDIA CHALOGUE.—An unflinching remedy for Fever and Ague.

Sole Agents in Hongkong for "JANSAN" the New Japanese Table Water which contains 8 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than that of any similar Sars.

FLETCHER & Co.—CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c. 25, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1894. 128

#### Hotels.

##### PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly redecorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SUMMER RATES.  
(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).  
One person, per day ..... \$ 4.00  
One person, per week ..... 25.00  
One person, per month ..... from \$70 to 85.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per day ..... 7.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per week ..... 45.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per month ..... from \$70 to 140.00  
For further particulars, apply to the MANAGER, New Victoria Hotel, Hongkong, 21st August, 1894. 931

##### HONGKONG HOTEL.

BOARD and LODGING from \$50 to \$70 per Month.  
R. TUCKER, Manager.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1894. 1961

##### HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

FORMERLY THE HOTEL DES COLONIES.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the FRANCH CONCRETE, a very convenient spot on SHAMPOO, is now prepared to offer the BEST ACCOMMODATION to any TOURISTS or OCCASIONAL VISITORS who wish to bring their FAMILIES to pay a visit to CANTON, and EVERY POSSIBLE ATTENTION will be paid to their Comfort.

A FIRST-CLASS TABLE D'HOTE kept, WINES and SPIRITS of the Best Quality; and the Charges for the same are EXTREMELY FAIR and REASONABLE.  
A well furnished BILLIARD SALOON with BAR attached.

V. A. ROZARIO, Manager.  
Canton, 31st July, 1894. 1834

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MIYANOSHITA, HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI, Proprietor.

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THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG, (On Shaw-ki-wan Road).

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shaw-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort BATHING PAVILIONS have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 P.M. daily.

Private Dinners or Tiffin prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. 1643

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(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

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TO BE LET

NOS. 5, WILLIAMS BUILDINGS (Furnished or Unfurnished). Five Good Rooms situated in the best part of the building.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 6th March, 1894. 1220

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DWELLING HOUSES: "HIGGINS" MAGAZINE GAP. Nos. 12, CAINE ROAD. Nos. 1 & 2, RIFLE TERRACE. No. 8, OLD BAILEY. No. 9, CHANCERY LANE. FLOORS IN BLUE BUILDINGS.

FLOORS IN ELGIN STREET, PEEL STREET and STAMFORD STREET. FLOORS IN No. 5, SHELLEY STREET.

OFFICES: PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co's. BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 6th September, 1894. 121

TO LET.

NOS. 7 & 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE. OFFICES IN VICTORIA BUILDINGS. GODOWNS IN WANCHAI at the back of MCGRAW-HILL BUILDINGS.

OFFICES AND ROOMS at Consignment House. No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 13th September, 1894. 122

TO LET.

NOS. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK, A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE.

Apply to Y. c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 10th September, 1894. 1961

#### THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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- 40.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., East Point.
- 42.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., Praya Central.
- 43.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
- 44.—Bank Hongkong & Shanghai.
- 45.—Bank Hongkong & Shanghai, Peak Mess.
- 46.—Bell, Dr., Residence.
- 47.—Blackhead, C., Office.
- 48.—Blackhead, F., Residence.
- 49.—Bradley & Co.
- 50.—Butterfield & Swire, Shipping Dept.
- 51.—Butterfield & Swire, Sugar Office.
- 52.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- 53.—Club, Hongkong.
- 54.—Club, Peak.
- 55.—China Sugar Refinery, Town Office.
- 56.—China Sugar Refinery, East Point.
- 57.—Comptroller, D. Laprak & Co., Office.
- 58.—do. do. Residence.
- 59.—Comptroller, Lait, Wegner & Co.
- 60.—Cousins, J., Son, S. O. & N. P. Co.
- 61.—Daily News Co., Office.
- 62.—Daily News Co., Wyndham Street.
- 63.—Daily News, Pok Foo Lum.
- 64.—David, A. J., Residence.
- 65.—David & Co., Office.
- 66.—Dock Co.
- 67.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
- 68.—Douglas Laprak & Co.
- 69.—Electric Co., Hongkong.
- 70.—Ewen, C., Residence.
- 71.—Fletcher & Co., Pharmacy.
- 72.—Gas Co., East Point.
- 73.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
- 74.—Godown Co., Kowloon.
- 75.—Godown Co., Praya Central.
- 76.—Godown Co., West Point.
- 77.—Government House.
- 78.—Harbour Master.
- 79.—Hartigan, W. Stuart, Residence.
- 80.—Hartigan, W. Stuart, Residence.
- 81.—Haskell, D., Residence.
- 82.—Hongkong Telegraph Office.
- 83.—Holliday, C. J., Residence.
- 84.—Holliday, W. C., Residence.
- 85.—Hospital, Alice Memorial.
- 86.—Hospital, Government Civil.
- 87.—Hotel, Hongkong Public Telephone.
- 88.—Hotel, Mount Austin.
- 89.—Hotel, Peak.
- 90.—Hotel, Victoria, Public Telephone.
- 91.—Ho Tung, Bonham Strand.
- 92.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.
- 93.—Ho Tung, Residence.
- 94.—Humphreys & Son, Office.
- 95.—Humphreys, J. D., Residence.



## The Share Market.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**

**BANKS.**  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—91 per cent.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £3.00.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.

**CHINESE LOANS.**  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

**MARINE INSURANCES.**  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$130 per share, sales and buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—£170 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$75, sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—£15 per share.  
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, sales and buyers.

**FIRE INSURANCES.**  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$77 per share, buyers.  
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.

**SHIPPING.**  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26 per share, sellers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65, sales and buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$43, sales and buyers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$52, buyers.  
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.  
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—£1 per share, nominal.

**REFINERIES.**  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$156 per share, sellers.  
Lunson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.

**MINING.**  
Panjom Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$6.15 per share, buyers.  
Panjom Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.90 per share, sales and buyers.  
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5.10 per share, buyers.  
The New Malayan Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$2 per share, buyers.  
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$70 per share, sellers.  
The Telebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5.85, sales and sellers.

**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$37 per share, buyers.  
Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

**HOTELS.**  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$10 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.  
The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

**LANDS AND BUILDING.**  
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$51, buyers.  
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.  
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

**DISPENSARIES.**  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$101 sales and sellers.  
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sales and buyers.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.  
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$108 per share, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$75 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$75 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$40 per share, buyers.  
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$54, buyers.  
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4.75, buyers.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.  
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share.

## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Lieut. Arango.  
Mr. J. B. Bataille.  
Rev. S. A. Bayle.  
Mr. S. Le Breton.  
Miss de La Roche.  
Captain H. Craig.  
Captain R. Crawford.  
Mr. W. A. Duff.  
Mr. W. Dufour.  
Mr. J. J. East.  
Mr. D. Galva.  
Mr. J. H. Hopkins.  
Mr. J. Kinghorn.  
Mr. R. Lyall.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. Lyall.

Mr. C. E. Mehta.  
Mr. T. Mitchell.  
Mr. Oscar Neidt.  
Mr. H. Port.  
Baron de Rajayassath.  
Mr. C. Rombach.  
Mr. F. E. Sheen.  
Mrs. A. Smith.  
Mr. T. Tuckell.  
Capt. & Mrs. Welman.  
Mr. W. Willey.  
Mr. and Mrs. Whyte.  
Mr. Alfred B. Wilson.  
Mr. H. Wilson.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAR HOTEL.

Mr. J. E. Buckle.  
Mr. J. A. E. Chaudet.  
Miss Coe.  
Mr. H. Crombie.  
Mr. H. Dalrymple.  
Mr. E. Delbano.  
Mr. R. P. Dipple.  
Mr. J. P. Dowling.  
Mr. W. S. Harrison.  
Mr. Geo. Holmes.  
Mr. J. E. Macrae.  
Mr. Morton Jones.  
Mr. Medhurst.

Capt. and Mrs. Moore.  
Mr. F. Morony.  
Mr. C. Nielsen.  
Mr. W. Parfitt.  
Mr. N. Plant.  
Mrs. Robinson and children.  
Mr. Sandelands.  
Mr. F. H. Slagbuck.  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Flodley-Smith and family.  
Capt. & Mrs. Stokham.  
Mr. A. G. Stokes.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Océanien*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 12th instant at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on the 19th.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mail &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki on the 28th ultimo.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belge*, with mail &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 8th instant.

**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on the 28th ultimo for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong.

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**  
The India-China steamer *Chelydra*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 8th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.**  
The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tacoma*, from Tacoma, left Yokohama on the 9th instant for Kobe, and may be expected here on the 16th.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Malwa* left Bombay on the 28th ultimo, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The steamer *Palman* left Singapore on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 17th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ajax* left Singapore on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 17th.

The China Mutual steamer *Peking*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Suez for Singapore on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on the 18th.

The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Malacca* left Bombay on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 20th.

The N. G. I. steamer *Blagoe* left Bombay on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on the 30th.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

13th September, 1894.—At 4 p.m.									
STATION	Barometer		Thermom.	Humidity	Direction	Wind		Weather.	
	Reduced	Sea Level				Force	Direction	Force	Direction
Wanchow	30.06		75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tsiki	30.04		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ningbo	30.03		45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	30.03		50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poochow	30.07		57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aner	30.05		68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...		68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canton	30.15		80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hankow	30.15		80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria Peak	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cap. Ross	30.15		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	30.15		76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hobson	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hai Phong	30.19		75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boline	30.18		85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	30.18		78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	30.01		...	...	...	...	...	...	...